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LVI. *An Extract of a Letter from Abbé De la Caille, F. R. S. and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, to Matthew Maty, M. D. and F. R. S.*

Paris, Feb. 18, 1760.

Read March 6, 1760. I venture to send you some of my observations on the present comet, because bad weather may have prevented it from being seen in England.

	Equal time.	Longitude.	North latitude.
	<sup>h</sup> <sup>'</sup> <sup>"</sup>	<sup>°</sup> <sup>'</sup> <sup>"</sup>	<sup>°</sup> <sup>'</sup> <sup>"</sup>
Feb. 8.	9 29 28	Ω 20 17 22	3 26 42
9.	8 48 50	18 49 18	4 46 28
11.	7 22 35	16 5 3	7 14 50
13.	7 47 4	14 43 21	8 24 18
14.	6 41 0	12 20 18	10 30 9

These observations, together with another made at Marseilles, (on the first day) at 9<sup>h</sup> 55' 38" equal time, when the longitude of the comet was found in Ω 23° 29' 46", and its north latitude 31' 20", have enabled me to compute the elements of its orbit. Its motion is direct. The ascending node is in Ω 19° 42' 0", and the place of the perihelion in 8 26° 41' 22". The inclination of the orbit is 80° 51' 30", and the distance of the perihelion  $\frac{85248}{100000}$  of the radius of the orbit of the earth. The comet passed the perihelion Nov. 25, 1759, at 20<sup>h</sup> 55', mean time, at Paris. These computations will be further improved by the observations I still hope to make; but they are sufficient to find the comet's place in the heavens.